WASHINGTON'S DETECTIVES

Men Skilled in Tracing the Criminal to His Lair.

ALL GOOD-NATURED SLEUTES

But That Doesn't Prevent Thom From Constituting One of the Most Effective Bodies of the Kind in the Country-Something About Their Individual History.

The welfare of every community largely depends upon the character of its police organizations, and that in turn must rely to a onsiderable extent upon its secret service

It is a popular fallacy that policemen are hired solely to arrest persons, to apprehend and take into custody every individual who may be so unfortunate as to make lumself amenable to the law by violating, often un intentionally, some petty ordinance. Nevertheless, and it is to se regretted, there are too many policemen who have just such a conception of their duties.

How different is the private on the force who regards his vocation as of broader scope and invested with opportunities which, if improved, make him a distinguished operator in a skilled profession. Such a man will exercise more than ordinary intelligence and diseretion in disposing of subjects which call for his interference. How often might the unfortunate, whose offense is intextention for the first or second time, be guided a few steps to his home rather than be provoked to disor-der by being thrown into a justrol wagen to be der by being thrown into a jatrol wagen to be conveyed to a cell. A responsible business man nilght often he saved uncalled-for mortification and chagrin, and be made the snauch adherent of the law by notifying him to appear in court to answer for some misdomeanor, instead of locking him up. The same forethought and judgment that would warrant a polleaman extending such consideration has such instances would induce him to use his batton only in self-defense and to disperse a crowd before a breach of the peace or crime was committed.

A man of integrity on any police force who A man of integrity on any police force who realizes that it is as much has duty to prevent as it is to detect erime will gain a foremost position in his profession, because the opportunity will present itself when intelligence will assert itself and be recognized. From this class of men should be accepted the material for the detective bursau of a well-regulated police department. Once there a conscientious performance of duty will keep such a member constantly employed, if not is analyzing notives and methods and connecting them with individuals to whom connecting them with individuals to whom they rolate, in scarching for the characters whose identity has been established or who stalks alroad in the community with evil in-

The detective service of the District of Co-The detective service of the District of Co-lumbia now oscupies the first suite of rooms upon the ground floor of the police head-quarters building, with all the equipments and appliances ne essury for the necommoda-tion and operation of a detective corps. The inspector in charge has his private office with books for ready reference and a gallery of regues at his right and on his felt. Configuous to this office is the apartment set axide for the new of the members of the corps. Desks for correspondence, handenfis for emergencies, and circulars and reward offers of every description about these quar-

offers of every description about these quar-

Adjoining is a waiting room where these doors as assistants to the inspector have their fleshs. Her and correspondence properly arranged in the room. Neur-by is the carlous Maltese cross, with its lineal monsurement devices, against and under which the criminal is measured according to the Bertillon man.

method. The length of foot, size of head, nose and ears, marks and color of eyes, and various other details enter into this system, which has proven of far greater service in prison than police use.

There are kept in this office the full quota of records which might belong to a well sea.

There are kept in this somes the suit quots of records which might belong to a well systematized bureau. The reports of the determined bureau. The reports of the determined bureau. The reports of the determined bureau in the collection of the processing twenty-four hours. Each day's pawn and junk reports and each week's deadly weapon sales are cared for by a detective assigned to this duty, who compares the list thus received with the reported. a detective assigned to this duty, who com-pares the lists thus received with the reported dom from more arduclass of crime which have been reported are native of Washington, assigned in regular order to the several members of the corps, who are expected to work each separate case to the courts and comple-tion. The apprehension of the third is held paramount to the recovery of the property. The courts and district attorneys require

The courts and district situracys require much of the time of the detectives. Trampiness in disposition of cases and in returning property are two requisites in this bureau, and the whereabouts of members of the staff is always known to the chief. Pro superintendent upon receipt, and by his to the District Commissioners for their dis-

The descrive corps is composed of twelve privates, detailed for their special qualifica-tions, and who receive an increased annual allowance of \$240 over the ordinary pay, is an intelligent, energette, and henorable body of men. They do not claim to be as skilled as some others in the country, but their knowledge of local criminals is excellent, and an experience of years with imaggration and convention crowds has given them more Lieut, and Inspector Lewis A. Hollinber

February 16, 1837. He attended the public schools of that city until he was nineteen years old, making a special study of mathematics. He afterward learned the trade of a to secure a position in the United States Coast

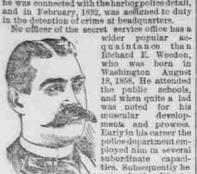
Survey, Subsequently be became a school teacher in Prince George's county, Md., where he remained two years. He returned to Washington in 1861, and was appointed to a position in the United States civil service, being assigned to the navy yard, where he remained during the war.

where he remained during the war.
Inspector Hollinberger was appointed to
the police force January 31, 1867, beginning
his first four of duty the next day. He was
made sergeant January 15, 1874, and lieutenant February 1, 1883. He had previously
served as a detective officer, and was made served as a detective officer, and was made inspector of detectives October 15, 1859. Itis Independent commands were the Serventh and Fifth precincia. He was also in the service of the boulth department for some months pre-vious to being made inspector. George W. Boyd, one of the most industri-ous attaches of the de-

tective branch of the service, was born in Yonkers, N. Y., Janu-ary I, 1862. Until he 有際問 ed his fifteenth year he was a pupil in the public schools of his native place. At the end of that period the Chited States Navy claimed his services for five years. Leaving the Navy he was employed at contract work in the construction and erec-

tion of perspace and telegraph lines. Three years afterwards he became a private on the police force and enjoyed the distinction of possessing a greater physical strength and endurance than any member of the force in his precinct. One of his most remarkable jeats was the burling over a high fence of a discovery page.

he was connected with the harbor police detail.



the public schools and when quite a lad menta and prowess Early in his career the police department em ployed nim in severa subordinate capaci-ties. Subsequently he entered the District

resigned that service to accept a position on the police force in 1883. Assigned to one of the principal precincts, he was not long in displaying his excellent qualifications for the work in hand. In 1884 promotion was his work in hand. In 1884 promotion was his reward for arresting four notorious thieves, and in 1894 Private Weedon was made precinct detective, to be again promoted in November, 1892, when he was assigned to the detective corps. He is devoted to his profession, and although quite young has accomplished work that would do credit to older

men.

One of his greatest services to the community, performed since he was made inspector, was the baptuye of a gang of five safe-breakers that had been operating in Philadelphia, Ballimore, and Richmond, as well as in Washington. These he succeeded in locating and capturing, with all their tools. Two of them turned State's evidence, and thus the conviction of the remainder of the gang was secured. Michael B. Gorman, who has charge of the Michael B. Gorman, who has charge of the

物物

elerical part of the declerical part of the de-tective business is a native of Cah, Iceland, where he was born September 27, 1896. For several years he nitended the private school of that city, his father, Bartholomew Gorman, being well-to-de, and a believer in no, and a believer in sincation. At the age of fifteen young Gorman started out and learned the trade of a carpenter. Coming to Washington in 1854, his first place of simplement

KA to Washington in 1854. This first place of employment was with Thomas B. Entwisle, the present inspector of buildings. In 1862 Mr. Gorman became identified with the police department as a private, but his superior elerical ability has since 1876 secured for him employment as a cierk at headquarters. Mr. Gorman was assigned to the policy of the property of the prop signed to telephone quarters in 1875, pro-moted to serzeant November 27, 1888, resigned the sergeantey June 10, 1875, detailed to head-quarters August, 1876, and promoted to de-

ctive February 1, 1891. The sedate looking officer who inspects the records of the pawn, junk, and second-hand shops, and who sees to it that the law relating to the sale of 新倉之 dendly weapons is en-forced, is Charles W. born in Hagerstown, Md., July 16, 1845, Up to the age of sever teen years young Proctor attended the and continued his studies at Copp's Bus-

ministration Private Proctor was detailed at the Executive Mansion. Afterward be ner-formed the states of night clerk at detective handquarters for four varies was detailed to assist in the entonement of the payment of was promoted to his present position Octo-ber 15, 1881. Mr. Proctor is a devout church-

time of its organiza-tion. His duties are miscellaneous in as-sisting the inspector

學了 most of the boys of his time his education was obtained in the public schools of three days. At the age of thirteen, years he had to branch out for himself and years he had to branch out for hisself and found early employment with the grocery bouse of F. M. Orme. On December 27, 1861, he was appointed a member of the police force as a private. During the disorderly and turbulent period that ensued his experience forms an eventful page in the history of the firmes. In 1867 Private Johnson was pro-moted to sergeant, and after serving as such for eighteen years he was assigned for duty with the same tank at the White House, where he remained until March 31, 1862, when

an assignment was made for him at head-The night clerk in the detective bureau is Eobert Barns, a native of Ireland where Le was born, November 3, 1835, Young Burns atyears of age, and in later years adopted the trade of galvanaer and tin-plater, which he followed, in the employ of the United

States government for years. Before his appointment on the force Mr. Burns was a government watchman. He was commissioned as a private June 11, 1870, and leades proving an efficient and painstaking officer possessed the necessary conlification to perform duty in the sanitary office and us telegraph operator. He is a Grand Army man, and a member of the Veterans Union.

One of the most valuable members of the detective borean is Ren.

jamin T. Rhodes, who was born in De Rayter, Madison Madison county, New York, January 3, 1842. Envier Institute, which he left at the age of 10 years. For awhile he worked on a farm and afterward leanred the

afterward loanted the carpenter's trade. In March, 1877, Mr Rhodies became a station-keep-er and the following month was given an appointment on the police force, where he served as a mounted po-1880, when he was detailed to do special duty in the detection of crime. As an officer he was always on the alert and made several good captures among the suburban outlaws

Fight other detectives complete the roste of the Washington detective service, and Tag Times will print sketches of them on a following Sunday.

A Tendency of Love. [From the Galveston News.] Love seems to have a natural tendency to run to lewelry and funcy candy, It Wenrs Well.

[From the Atchison Globe.] A man outlives every other emotion before A man county, Exiquette Up to, Date.

(From the Galveston News.) Patience is the highest form of politeness,

KOREA, THE HERMIT KINGDOM

American Guns Opened It to the Influences of Civilization.

ADVANCES MET WITH HOSTILITY

But a Good Thrashing Brought the Koreans to Reason-Then Japan Stopped in and Secured Advantages - Finally Admiral Schufeldt Successfully Negotiated a Treaty.

It is necessary to go back to the year 1866 in order to trace the history of America's relations with Korea and the general opening up of the country to the influences of Western civilization. At that time Korea was the "Hermit King-

dom" in more than name. The present King had ascended the throne a couple of years before, but, being a mere boy, the government was wholly in the hands of his regent father, who was a bitter hater both of foreigner and of change. Some French missionaries, who had braved the law of the country and boldly advanced into the native cities, were horribly massacred in 1866, and a French expedition sent to chastise the Koreans assended the Seoul River and attacked several ports, but lost so heavily that the expedition sailed away without having accomplished the end aimed at, and left the Korean soldiers with the impression that the foreigners ould not fight and that the Korean was in-

In the same year an American schoone the General Sherman, chartered by a British trader, sailed for China on an experimental voyage of trade and discovery. The vessel entered the Ta-Tong River and never re-turned, but was burned by patives and those on board slaughtered to the last man. On the news of the massacre being received, Commander, now Rear Admiral R. W. Schu-feldt visited the peniusular with the man-of-war Wachusett on a mission of inquiry. No satisfaction, however, was obtained, and a similar mission, under Commander Febiger, of the Shenandonh, dispatched a few months later, proved equally barren. Finsily, in 1871, the Asiatic squadron, consisting of the flag-ship Colorado, the correctes Alaska and Bentela, with the gunboats Monocacy and Palos were dispatched, under Kear Admiral Rodgers, Korean waters, It was intended to seegre a trenty for the

It was intended to seems a treaty for the protection of Americans shipwrecked on the coast of Korea, to inquire into the Gen. Sherman affair, and to obtain, if possible, a treaty of commerce. Penceful negotiations, however, proved to be impossible. The natives garrisoned the forts along the river and pre-pared to make things not for the foreigners should they attempt to suscend the river toward the capital.

A survey expedition under Capt. Homer Blake, consisting of the Monocney and Palos, with four steam lauches, was sent up the river. When they were close to Kang-wa Island the Korean batteries, containing eighty guns, suddenly opened fire upon them. The redoubt was instantly wrapped in a short of flames, discharging in a few seconds about 500 shots. One account says that these rasped the water like a hallstorm. The vet rasped the water like a hallstorm. The vet-erans of the civil war had never known such rapid firing. Yet only one American was

Fortunately the order to fire had been given a few seconds late, the American vessels were already out of the line of fire, and as the guns of the natives were fastened on logs, they could not be manipulated and were of no they could not be manipulated and wees of no further use. The answering fire from the gunboats and intraches soon cleared the fort of its defenders, and a week later a punitive expedition was landed, in order to teach the koreans a necessary lesson. The force, com-posed of 640 men, was led by Commaner L. A. Kimberly, the adjutant-general being Lieut.-Commander W. Scott Schley, who was afterward to win fame as the rescuer of Lieut. Greatly

The first battery which was attacked unex pectedly in the rear was taken without diffi-culty; the works were completely demolished and the cannon relied into the river. On the next day the next fort—"Fort Monocray," as it was christened—was cleared by shells from the Monocray's guns, and was then disman-lad by the landed troops. An advance was tied by the landed troops. An advance was made upon the citadel or principal fort, which was perched on the creat of a rocky hill. The Koreans were hovering beyond the reach of our gans in vastly superior numbers, and were evidently waiting for an opportunity to creak the little Augustian.

The Koreans attacked the nowitzers in large numbers, but the excellent practice made by the American gunners under Master A. V. Wadhams scattered them effectually and pre-vented any large body of them from getting into close quarters with our men.

Presently, upon a signal previously agreed upon, the firing from the Monocacy ceased and amid a hall of bullets from the enemy, our men sprang up the steep incline to attack the citadel. They swarmed over the ramparts or through the breaches, and in ramparts or through the breaches, and in a twinking they were at close quarters with the defending garrison. The Koreans fought stubbornly to the last without asking for quarter, and were all of them slain. After that the remaining subsidiary forts were soon exputured, and fifty flags and 481 pieces of arfillery fell into the hands of the conquerors. The citatel was named Fort McKee, in hono of the young officer who was first over the

of the young officer who was first over the paraget.

The defeat of 1871 probably rendered the Koreans more ready to treat peaceably with foreigners than they were before. In any case the hour for opening up the country was at hand. The process began in 1876, when a treaty was made with Japan. A party of Japanese sailors, while landing for water on Kang, wa Island, were mistaken for Americans or Frenchmen and were fired unon by a neighor Frenchmen and were fired upon by a neigh boring fort. Japan saw her opportunity and her fleet demanded as an indomnity that cer-tain privileges in trade be grunted her. This was the first step toward the opening of the country to foreign intercourse. The korean-Japanese treaty of 1876, the first entered into Japanese treaty of 1876, the arst entered into by the Koreans, was con-luded on the basis of free trade, only a small amount of tonnage dues on shipping being payable. In a subsequent convention, in 1877, the privilege was granted Japan of opening three coaling stations on the coast; in 1879 the harbor of Gesan and, later, Chemulpo were thrown open to Japanese commerce, all other nations being excluded from the benefits granted to Japan. In the meantine China, which has always regarded Korea as a dependency of her empire, began to grow jenous of the herreasting influence of Japan, and to counteract this hold of her invetorate enemy encouraged, if not netually instigated, foreign powers to follow in the footsteps of Japan in concluding treaties with the "hermit kingdom," and it was with her help that Admiral Schufeidt led the way and saccessfully carried through a treaty between the United States and Korea in 1882. Later on commercial treaties were also negotiated by Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, and Italy. by the Koreans, was concluded on the basis of

France, Russia, and Italy. Rochefort's Strange Shift." French journalists are not now allowed to say anything about anarchists which may dissay anything about any energias which may dis-please the authorities and are put to strange shifts. Henri Roehefort intely expressed his ideas on the subject in the deaf and dumb language. His leading article consisted of a column of miniature hands with the fingers arranged to represent the letters, with his name printed at the bottom.—New York

Hadn't Voted. "How many times is you voted to-day?"

"I hain't voted nary time."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Well, both o' them candidates put up \$1.50

We hear that this composition is to be supplied to all cruisers and battle-ships in the United Press

BURIED SPOILS OF PIRATES. Story of a Find Made on an Island Off

the Virginia Coast.

The traditions of treasures buried by the pirates Kidd, Latitte and Blackbeard gave a romantic interest to the Atlantic coast from Massachuseits to Georgia, says the Commercial-Gazette, Thousands of men have searched for these buried chests of gold, but there is authentic record of only two "finds," one on the New Engiand const, the other in Virginia. The latter case is said to have furnished Poc with the foundation of his story of the "Gold Bug." The facts are briefly these: In the Atlantic Ocean, lying off the Virginia const, there are two or three heavily-wooded islands. there are two or three heavily-wooded islands.

One of these was the resort of Blackbeard and was called by his name.—Teach, A neighboring island belonged a century ago to a wealthy woman on the mainland. It was a wilderness which had never been inhabited but by foxes, wild ducks, and other game. A trusty old slave, Ben, was placed by her in a cabin on the beach to bring her occasionally game and fish. One day, while walking on the shore, Ben saw a yellow gleam in the sund. It came from a gold coin, He searched breathlessly along the beach and found a rusty iron box, one end of which had fallen out. Within was a hosp of coins, with crosses out. Within was a heap of coins, with crosses and silver crucifices. The old man went to his cabin and brought an empty sait has, which he filled with the coins. He then dragged a heap of brush over the chest to onceal it, set up a broken sapling to mark be place, and started for the mainland to

give the treasure to his mistress.

Tradition says that Mrs. Herty was a hard,
supplication woman and that when the trusty
old negro gave her the mass of coin her joy
was equaled by her terror that he would rob was equaled by her terror that he would rob-her of the great treasure which he had left behind. A heavy storm raged for five days. It was impossible for her to make the voyage to the island in an open boat and she would not trust lien nor even her brother or son to go with her. At the end of a week the sea was calm enough for her to cross, but the sapling, the brush, and the chest had disap-neared.

Au unbroken stretch of white sand covered the whole coast. Ben could not find the spot then nor ever after. His mistress, it is said, kept him at the search as long as he lived, adding him herself, but in vain. Some of the gunners who have visited the island have also searched for Mrs. Herry's cheet, but it never hus been found. Nothers is sertain but the has been found. Nothing is certain but the fact that the bag of coins was brought to her that that the touch of the gold and her sus-picions and greed made her life wretched to the end. The poor fisherman of the coast understand the moral of herstory. When any of their number grows avarieious they say that he has "rubbed his hands against life. Hetty's iron cliest."

COWS ATE HIS CABBAGES.

His Dog Later Bit Off the Tail of One of the Cows. The fend of two farmers in Fast Chester has

kept the village and county courts and officials busy for a year past. It began about the time Farmhand Smith took a load of pickles to market for Farmer William Callaban, and, it is said, got drunk on the way. Callahan's customers reported a thortage of pickles, been able to buy so many drinks. On being accused of changing pickies for whisky, Smith went over to Callahun's neighbor and rival, Aloysius Fillinstein, and is still employed on the latter's farm. A big common, on which every one used to

A rig common, on which every one used to allow their cows to link a fair share of their feed, adjoins the rival farmer's lands. Shorrly after the Smith episode, Edinstein found Cal-lahan's big herd of cows lined up against his 'Ellinstein's fence, with their heads poked between the bars and their mouths and stom-achs full of his best heads of cabbage. Callahas came along in search of his cows, and the farmers had a light, which resulted in both being arrested. Callahan's case was tried first, and Fillinstein was fined \$10 for begin-

ning the row.
Shortly after this a big black dog belonging Callahan sued for damages, and was ready to swear that Fillinstein had sent the dog in the and to bite the cow's tail off. Fillinstein was qually ready to swear that the dog raught equalty rendy to swear that the dog engath hold of the cow's rall in a moment of playful-ness, and that the vicious cow'snapped her own tail off rather than meet the friendly ad-vances of the dog half way. The dog's ad-venture, however, cost Fillinstein about #20. He promptly turned the tables on Fillinstein

ng that he stole the cattle. Judge Skenion, of West Chester, granted the warrant on the statement of Louis Justini, an Italian boy em ployed by Callahan, that he was driving the ows home when Filinstein came along, thased him away from his charge, took pos-session of the drove, and held them until the bound-master was notified and took the cattie in charge.

Thus far Callahan had much the best of

the fight financially; but Fillinstein had his had entered the ravine lying below the fort.

To defeat these tactics five howitzers and eight of Calinhan's cows, and seat word to many or many order the hand and seal of William idmuster at Williamsbridge to come over and take possession of them as tres-masers. The cattle were impounded, and it st Callaban \$49 to release the

The ease came up in the West Chester court on Saturday, but because of the absence of Mr. Callaban, Fillinstein was discharged. He was promptly rearrested on commaint of Mrs. Callahan, who duplicated her husband's tharge of larceny. The examination in this ase will be held by Justice Skenion in the Next Chestor court to-day. Callaban has also brought suit against Fildamages will be tried in White Piains,

MISLAID HIS MANUSCRIPT.

A Western Legislator's Inability to Get Beyond His Preliminary Remark.

The big family of railroad men, brokers and inweakers who take their evening relaxation at the Windsor Hotel, are enjoying a story from Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, says the New York Times. It comes from the legislative halls of a Western State, where an ambibitious member attempted his maiden speech. He had written out his remarks, which be-

gan, "There is one thing i cannot see," and reached the Capitol on the eventful day set for its delivery, confident that the manuscript repeased sniely in an inside pocket, Getting the Speaker's eye, the new member began, "There is one thing, Mr. Speaker, that I canof see," meanwhile diving into his ea the speech. It was not where he expected to find it, but fearing to lose his chance, and still confident that it would turn up, his bands flew around to the pockets of his cont tails,

and he continued:

"I say, Mr. Speaker, that there is one thing I cannot see." The precious paper was still elusive and the member legan to plunge through his pockets in a desperate lunt for the speech. His associates saw his plight and became interested, "I repeat, Mr. Speaker," he binstered, "that there is one thing I cannot see." By this time the assembly was suckering. The speech could not be found and the speaker was stumped. He took his seat, red and perspiring, with a general guffaw to add to his discomfort. Then rose the wag of the assembly.

"Mr. Speaker," he said, "the boacrabic gentleman from Winona informs me that there is one thing I cannot see, but which every

also one thing I cannot see, but which ever other member can see, and that is the back of my n=ck."

The member from Winona has indefinitely

postponed his maiden effort. A New Calking Substance.

tanks were entirely successful, the most strik-

States Navy .- Pall Mall Gazette.

The Franco-American Cellulose Company has been carrying out some very interesting experiments at Philadelphia with a composi tion of cellulose, called the "Colonies Life and Ship Protector," which is said to swell so energetically when in contact with water as to be an ideal stopping for shot holes or rents under or in the neighborhood of the waterline arising from whatever cause. The experiments, which were carried out by means of holes of various sizes made in large from tanks were entirely successful the most strike.

A New Volume of Poetry from the Famous Indiana Singer.

"ARMAZINDY" IS THE TITLE

And the Style Is in Riley's Best Vein-The Author Looks on Illustrations with Disfavor, and Approves of "Jes' Plain Readin' "-Sweet Children's Verses.

(Copyright by A. C. White and H. G. Brown,) [Lines from Life.] Bout once a year Jim Elley writes a book o' verse An' the folks 'at buys it reads it, an' 'ey likes it

mighty well.

His pomes are plain 'nd common, like the folks 'missives. I guess, 'missives. I guess,' with a dreamin' music in 'em 'nd a sort er tenderness
'At creeps into the heart'nd makes it somehow
beat in time
With the fency of the poet 'nd the ripple of his so you who like the po'try you c'n read 'ad think

Will be glad to hear 'at Riley's got

new book

James Whiteomb Riley's fame as a poet and humorist is so firmly established that the publication of one of his volumes is recogparticulation of one of ms volumes is respectively inside both in England and America as a literary event of prime importance.

In an estimate of writers recently given, that nestor in literature, Dr. Oliver Wendell

Holmes, classed Mr. Riley as a later Hosea



JAMES WHITOOMS RILEY Biglow, quite as original and more versatile and owned to "a good deal of enthusiasm for this later production of Indiana soil; this de-lineator of lowly humanity, who sings with so much fervor, pathes, humor, and grace," receiving him warmly as a poet and genius who gets down into the heart of man in a most teiling way. It is only fair to Dr, Holmes and Poet Riley to state that the above estimate is also the verdiet of the reading

His new book, which will be issued by the ublishers te-morrow, is a miscellaneous col-ction of which "Armazindy" is the feature as well as the title. This mysterious title is a relie of Indiana idiom, a coinage of the quaint, homely dialect of the common people. In his own words his use of it is as "the name of the girl, a heroine of the Hoosierie, if not Homeric Blad, in which I have traced the thread of gold through her homespun web of common-place life, of personal immolation on the altar of duty." It is a simple story, laid in the time of the war, told in dialect, of inalid mother, helpless aunt, young girl and ather. At his country's call the latter goes rather. At his country's can't the latter goes to the front, leaving the child has the sole sup-port of his helpless charges. He fights through the war, but is killed in an accident coming joyously home. The child strategies on, ac-cepting all work, declining all charity.

ing all work, declining all charity. Jes' a child, one minute—nex' Woman-grown, in all respect's And intents and purposus—'At's wind Armazindy waz?' Jes a child, I tell yel. Til She made things git up and git Bound that little farm o' hern!—Shouldered all the whole concern; Feed the stock, and milk the cows—Run the farm and run the house.—

And I've heard her laugh and say:-"Jee afore pap marched away, He says, 'I dopend on you, Armannay, come what may— You must be a soldier, too!"" Many great authors: have, at some period

in their career, feigned the literary style of other writers and issued their productions anonymously. Thomas Chatterton in 1777 published certain poems which he affirmed were written in the fifteenth centary by ents" under the hand and seal of William ments" under the hand and seal of William Sinkespeare. He produced manuscripts which he pretended were original. On April 2, 1796, the play of "Vortigern and Rowena," "from the pen of Shakespeare," was an-mounced for representation, and drew a crowded house. James Macpherson attrib-nied to Ossian the authorship of the epics, "Fingal and Temora," issued in 1762 and 1763. The authorship was vehemently ques-tioned by writers like Dr. Johnson and David oned by writers like Dr. Johnson and David

Walter Scott was so doubtful of the reception of Waveriy that not only the first edition, but subsequent editions to the amount of between 11,000 and 12,000 copies appeared without the name of the author. It happened in 1823 that no Waverly novel was

inspecied in 1823 that no Waverly novel was in readiness for the Leipsie fair. A cry arose amongst the German booksellers—"Forge one?" The thing was done. A German of uitra duliness produced a novel entitled "Wallantmor." The book appeared in German as a translation from the original English, and in this character was dispersed over Germany and across the sea to London. James Whitcomb Riley, early in his career, meet with the experience common to young authors, particularly writers of verse. Believing that his productions would have been well received had they been written by an author already famous, he decided to test his belief by producing a poem in limitation of Edgar A. Poe and publishing it as a newly discovered manuscript of that author's. The overed manuscript of that author's, result was "Leonainie," written upon the fly-leaf of a worn copy of Ainsworth's Latin dictionary. This poem was first printed in the Kokomo (Ind.) Dispatch by arrangement with the proprietor, Mr. J. O. Henderson, now auditor of the State of Indiana, who had full knowledge of the facts connected with

this literary boax.

It was extensively copied and so clever was the imitation that American and English reviewers and even an eminent authority like ricers and even an emment aumority like Edminist Clarence Stedman pronounced it genuine, and when the name of the real author was disclosed, Mr. Stedman still maintained that the poem was unquestionably written by Poe. This poem was James Whitcomb Elliev's how to the world of letters. His work had merit which the world was willing to score the The Glowing as the room in full to concede. The following is the poem in full as it will appear in "Armarindy," The au-thur has never permitted it to be printed in his other volumes:

Leonainie-Angels nan Leoname—Angels named ner;
And they took the light
Of the lauching stars and framed her
In a smile of white;
And they made her hair of gloomy
Midnight, and her eyes of bloomy
Moonabine, and they brought her to me
In the selemn night—

In a solemn night—
When my heart of gloom
Blossomed up to greet the comer
Like a rose in bloom:
All fer-shodings that distressed me
I forgot as doy caresed me
In the arms of doom!
In the arms of doom!)
In youke the first like.

Only spake the little lisper
In the the angel-tongue;
Yet I. listening, heard her whisper—
"Songs are only song
Here below that they may grieve you—
Tales but told you to deceive you—
So must Leonainie leave you
While her love is young. Then God smiled and it was morning.

Matchless and supreme.
Heaven's gio'y seeded adorning
Earth with its esteem;
Every heart but mine seemed gifted
Win the voice of prayer, and lifted
Where my Leonnine drifted
From me like a dream.

Numerous artists have submitted sketches

for illustrating Riley's poems, but he, with very few exceptions, in his quaint and kindly way, has always declined to use them. His work is so homelike and real that it is very difficult for an artist to delineate it. When the publishers expressed the desire that there be a frontispiece for his new volume, "Armazindy," he shook his head and said, "No pictures, jes' plain readin'." Fortunately a mutual friend solved the vexing question in an unexpected way. While on an outling last an unexpected way. While on an outing last summer, rambling along a small stream with camera and rod, he came upon an old-fashioned watergap. Attracted by the picturesque seene he was preparing to take a "snap shot" of it when a country maid, with sunbonnet and apron, came unexpectedly into view.

In airy poise she, gazing, stood, A matchless form of womanhoo He caught her in the photograph in all her grace and naturainess, and without her know-

ing it. The picture delighted both author and pub-The picture delighted both author and publishers, and the graceful little maiden does not know even to this day that she is "Armazindy," and that thousands of her likeness will be admired all over the country by the renders of Riley's new volume.

Although Riley is known chiefly as the great poet of the Hoosier dialect, and in this is matterly uncorrectable and true that

is masterly, unapproachable and true; that he can write as pure English as even Shelley or Keats, many a gen in his various volumes hear witness; but none more so than a hum-ber of poems which appear in "Armanindy," and in which he intentionally forms, in a delightful way, the characteristics of Long-feilow, Tennyson, and several of the English poets. That he has been successful in this is proven by the vivid manner in which Longfellow is recalled in the following:

THE VOICES. Down in the night I hear them; The voices unknown unguessed— That whisper, and lisp, and nurmur, And will not let me rest.

Volces that seem to question. In unknown words of me, Of fabulous ventures, and hopes and dreams Of this and the world to be.

Veices of murth and music As in sumptious homes; and sounds Of mourning, as of gathering friends, In the country burial grounds.

Cadence of maiden volces— Their lovers' blent with these; And of little children singing, As under orchard trees.

And often, up from the chaos Of my deepest dreams, I hear Sounds of their phantom laughter. Filling the atmosphere.

But ever and ever the meaning Falters and falls and dies, And only the silence quavers With the sorrow of my sighs. And I answer: O, voices ye may not Make me understand Till my own voice, mingling with you, Laughs in Shadow land.

Biley's love of children is more noticeable than ever in "Armanindy." A great many of the poems are in the child dislect, a speech so dear to the hearts of mothers, and to which even the aged gran'ma always listens with rapture and delight. Mr. Biley has taken keen note of all the conscious and uncon-scious kympr, of children and in this heak clous humor of children and in this book

scious numor of consider and it this loss charmingly reproduces it. This is the way the little boy goes to see his gran ma:

An In last snugries me 'tween his knees—
An' I help hold the lines.

An' peck out over the buffalo robe—
An' the wind ist blows—an' the snowlet

An' the sun ist shines! an' shines!—
An' the sun ist shines! an' shines!—
An' the ole horse tosses his head an' coughs
The frost back in our face—
An' I' ruther go to my gran'ma's
Than any other place.

Over the river an' through the wood Now gran mother's cap I spy; Hurrh for the fun'-is the puddin' dene?— Hurrah fer the punkin-ple!

He uses the negro dialect in his happiest manner, and as in all other productions of the work the developed and matured Riley is noticeable. Here is a random cuiling: A NOON LULL. Stiddy bore de stable-lot. On carpet-loum a-bangin? Hil Mr. Hoppergrass, chawin' yo' terbacker, Filek ye wid er buggy-whirp yer spit er little-blacker!

Niggab in de roas'in-yeers,
Whiskers in de shuckin';
Weasel croppin' mighty shy,
But ole hen a-cluckin'!
— What's got de matter er de nule colt now?
Prayt in de turnip hole, chasin fum de cow!
Hiley realizes the universal prevalence of
the criffs and with a quaint humor seaks to

him as follows: TO A POST OBITIO. Yes—the nee sings—I confess it Sweet as honey—Heaven bless Yit he'd be a sweeter singer Ef he didn't have no stinger.

EXECUTING AN INJURED FLY.

How a Quartet of Insects Put a Half-Burned Brother to Death.

Flies are not usually accredited with great intelligence, but an illustration observed last night goes far to disprove any idea that they are entirely bereft of thought. It was near midnight and a writer for the Philadelphia pretty things with kisses. I heard a man say the product of the philadelphia and the leading last over the philadelphia pretty things with kisses. I heard a man say that the product that in The Source has tay and that they are the philadelphia and the product that they are they are the product that they Call laid aside his pen for the day, but was constrained to remain at the deak by the strange actions of a quartet of flies. One unfortunate buzzer had flown too near the gaslight and had been so badly singed that he could not fly. Quite helpless, he lay on his back struggling to overturn himself. He almost succeeded, but so painful were his ef-forts that mercy suggested the speedy killing

But the manifest agitation of four unusu-But the manness agitation of four unusually large files prevented a hasty execution. In great excitoment the quartet circled around the unfortnate, remaining within a radius of twelve inches. One pair seemed to touch heads, and in an instant one of the two went savagely for the injured brother. After ontending with him for a brief time the first helper left, when, without lapse of many sec-ouds, the second went through the same per-formance. Here was a puzzle that retuired close study to solve. Were the flies striving to aid the sufferer or did they want to kill him, either because of his uselessness or to

relieve him from pain?

Seventeen times were combats—for such they soon appeared to be—had. The fly, lythey soon appeared to be - mai. The my, tying on his back, fought and apparently sought
to keep off the big insects. As near as the
eye could determine, they seemed to strive to
reach the neck of the sufferer. There was a
short, sharp fight each time. A few grains of
sugar were placed on the desk, but the fighters were too greatly absorbed to notice them.
Were rowwars energy and these affaces followed. More powwows ensued and turee attacks fol-

Then the four were frightened by an attempt to enten them. One fly, not of the quartet, was captured and placed under a glass with the wingless member. Five minutes the stranger flew around wildly, not going near the burned fellow. The glass was removed, and in the course of ten minutes four flew were again on the scene, trains to removed, and in the course of war income four flies were again on the scene, trying to kill the small insect. It was then hearly it o'clock at m., and the observer, failing to inveligle any into a trap, retired. Early in the morning the fly that caused all the trouble was found dead, with the grains of sugar lying around him undisturbed. ing around him undisturbed.

A Strike Averted. An engineer employed in a Western sawmiil announced to his boss that the time had come for him to strike. Everybody else was striking and he could not be left out in the cold. The boss asked:

"Do you want more pay?" "No; the pay is all right,"
"Want shorter hours."
"No; the hours are all right,"
"Then, what do you want?"
"I want to go flahing this afternoon with-

out having mypay docked."

He was told to go, and the strike was amicably adjusted on that basis.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

None of His Kin. Everett Wrest: "I see that a feller by the name of Dawson was killed out West. Do you reckon he wux any kin of youse?"

Dismal Dawson: "How was he killed?" Drowned. "Drowned? Any kin to me? You make me sick,"-Cincinnati Tribune,

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OSCULATION ON THE STAGE,

Actors and Actresses Known by the Quality of Their Kissing,

If there is one thing that the matinee girl

knows more about than all the rest it is the stage kiss. She doesn't go to the matinee fifty-two times in the year, besides twice in Christmas week, for nothing. There are a great many kinds of stage kisses, and the matinee girl knows them stage kisses, and the matinee girl knows them all. She chattered about it at the lunch counter the other day, with her mouth full of sweet-bread patties and olives. "Thore's Henry Miller," she said; "when he's telling the heroine that he doves her he always closes his eyes and seems to grow pain. And Jean de Eeszke has a tender way of taking the soprano's face between his hands, bending down, and kissing the parting in her hionde wig that is perfectly lovely—makes the little cold obils run up and down your back. little cold chills run up and down your back like Paderewski's playing. Mr. Bell, Mand Harrison's husband, is the most chivalrons, bigh-minded lover, and deposits all his kisses on the soubrette's front bair. In all the times I have seen him, and they are not a few, I never knew him to get any nearer her lips than her bane. than her bang. You know the stage fover is so artistic in nis respect for a bang, too. He is suitsfled without rumpling it all up and smoothing it over back until he takes the curi out of it, unlike a real lover.

mri out of it, unlike a real lover.

"Barrymore swagners toward a girl with a half sad smile and a languid, world-weary look in his eyes. Sothern either stammers over it in supposed confusion or comes out with it deliantly and takes his standon it. Mantell glures and leans over the back of her neck. Kelcey puts so much reverence into his kisses that I don't believe he enjoys it or the cirl either. Cirl Shioner is noted as an his kisses that I don't believe he enjoys it or the girl either. Otis Skinner is noted as an electrical kisser, and owes his training to Margaret Mather, who is a realistic kissartist. Henry Hallam's kisses are so cold they just gave the Casino star bronchitis, and De Wolf Hopper can make you laugh more with his kiss than in any other way. Mr. Robson as Bertie, the Lamb, always delighted the girls. You know he told her he was going to kiss her—the most absurd thing, too. She hung her head, flushed; and yielded. As it any girl would after he asked her, no matter how much she wanted the kiss. He pecked at her pretty face first, her forchead, then her cheek, and then at her lipe. But the greatest kiss was Alvary's Siegfried kiss. Forty-two seconds it lasted by the watch, and the music played softivall the the critic, and with a quaint humor speaks to watch, and the music played softly all the while. The Cayvan kiss just makes you faint sometimes, it is so slow and sweet. I believe it was that incering kiss of hers that gained her the reputation for womanilness. In the one was the kiss between Miss Cayvan, and

nce that in 'The Squire,' after she had per suaded her husband to write and announce the marriage to his mother, the way Mrs. Kendall suddenly stooped down and alseed the band with which he was writing was the most 'fetching' thing he ever saw a woman do, except perhaps letting down her back hair. You know a woman can do things by letting down her back hair before a man, especially if the hair is blonde and wavy and there is plearly of it, that she cannot do in any other way Mr. Glendenning, the man who played leading paris with Mrs. Kendall on the other side, says that the first time he played 'The White Lie' suaded her husband to write and anno the first time he played 'The White Lie' with Mrs. Kendail he was a little timid about making the advance the part called for, and, seeing his embarrassment, shegraciously came to the rescue and told him to act as unconstrainedly toward her as he would toward his wife and not to besitate to smooth ber hair or caress her all he liked. The very cutest kiesing is done by Marie Tempest. She has a trick of placing her thumb nails to her lips and kissing the space between them, making a distinctly audible sound. To all appearances she has the tenor's face between her hands and her lips pressed to his, whereas there are the hands between them. They say the tenors do not like the Tempest kies, but it

goes, for Tempest is the prima donna and they must submit,"

Ahasuerus Hubbard had an appointment at his office at 10 o'clock, but he awoke early, and so it happened that at 8:30 he had finished his breakfast and read his morning paper. He went out onto the doorstep with his hat on, and having nothing to do, walked leisurely over toward the cable line. It was a twelve-minute ride to the office. He had therefore over an hour and a quarter to spare A crowded cable car came along, the passen-gers hanging onto the seat handles and wedged together on the platforms. Just be-bind it was another train, and belind that still another, almost empty. The first our did not slacken speed at the crossing where Ahasuerus stood.

And then Anasuerus Jones, with seventy-five minutes of time at his disposal and a chance to ride down town in comfort a few scouds later, made a rush for the crowded train, missed his feeting, burt his ankle, and was finally dragged on board bruised and

When he got to his office he waited an hour in idleness.

Will some psychologist kindly ascertain and describe the cerebral action which impels Ahasucrus and several thousand other esteemed clizens to do this sort of thing every day in the year?—Chicago Record.

-Filial Solicitude. Isaacstein (to doorkeeper of poker room)— Ish Jakey Isaacstein in derec Doorkeeper-Yes, Isanestein-Is he ahead? Isanestein—Fes.
Doorkeeper—Yes.
Isanestein—Tell him to come home quick;

his Inder is dying. Judge. Useful Information. [From the Atchison Globe.] In buying presents give a girl something

can wear and a boy something he can